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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

AUGUST, 1924



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

KENTUCKY (Continued).

LOUISVILLE.

A. D. Hunt and Company's Bank.

Bank of the Commonwealth.

- 60. 6¼c. Have no description.
- 61. 12½c. Have no description.
- 62. 25c. Have no description.
- 63. \$1. Have no description.
- 64. \$2. Have no description.
- 65. \$10. Have no description.

Bank of Kentucky (Parent Bank).

- 66. 6¼c. Have no description.
- 67. \$1. C., portrait of Clay, female bathing each side. R., two females seated, man and dog behind them, ONE above. L., two females seated, sailor and mechanic, ONE above.
- 68. \$2. R., group of women seated, 2 below. L., male portrait above, 2 on die at right, man and woman standing below.
- 69. \$5. C., Ceres reclining. R., female reaching towards angel above, 5 on upper corner. L., 5 on medallion head, male portrait below.
- 70. \$5. C., female seated leaning on a bale, men, load of hay, cars, etc., in distance, male portrait each side. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above, FIVE below. L., portrait of Clay, 5 above, FIVE below.
- 71. \$5. C., hunting scene, hunter, game, etc., 5 at each side. R., female figure, male portrait above. L., man seated with scroll in his hand, portrait of Clay above.
- 72. \$10. C., female in chariot drawn by three horses. R., Indian in a canoe, 10 below. L., Daniel Boone hunting, 10 above.
- 73. \$10. C., Indian seated on left, female seated on the right, eagle, globe and 10 between them, male portrait on each side. R., portrait of Clay, 10 above and below. L., portrait of Washington, 10 above and below.
- 74. \$20. C., Gen. Francis Marion offering a potato dinner to Sir Banastre Tarlton. R., male portrait, 20 above. L., portrait of Webster, 20 above.

75. \$20. C., figure of Mercury soaring in clouds, 20 each side. R., three females standing on a base supporting medallion head above. L., female seated holding male portrait, male portrait below.
76. \$50. C., Same as No. 74. R., male portrait, 50 above. L., female portrait, 50 below.
77. \$100. C., two females seated, barrels, anchor, etc., steamboat in distance, male portrait at left. R., portraits of Boone and Washington, 100 above and below. L., male portrait, 100 above and below.
78. \$500. C., portrait of female Indian, surrounded by oval composed of the arms of the different States, flags, drum, etc., 500 on each side. R. and L., FIVE HUNDRED across.

Bank of Louisville (Parent Bank).

79. \$1. C., 1 on each side. R., full-length portrait of Clay, ONE above and below. L., ONE across.
80. \$1. C., female seated, and merchandise behind letters ONE. R., female seated behind a figure 1, 1 above. L., female portrait, 1 above, ONE below.
81. \$1. C., train of cars, rolling mill in background, medallion head each side, eagle between signatures. R., ship, 1 above, ONE below. L., female standing, ONE above, 1 below.
82. \$2. C., 2 on each side. R., female with a shield, TWO above and below. L., figure 2.
83. \$3. Have no description.
84. \$5. C., medallion head, female seated each side. R., Justice kneeling beside altar, V above, 5 below. L., similar, 5 above, V below.
85. \$5. C., eagle standing on a sheep, wheel and distant vessels, 5 on a shield each side. R., female holding a sheaf, seated in a figure 5, FIVE above, 5 below. L., female seated in a V, wand, bale, and barrel, FIVE above, 5 below.
86. \$5. C., portrait of Fillmore, 5 below. R., female seated, wheel, sledge, and distant factories, 5 above. L., female seated, shield and fasces, 5 above.
87. \$10. C., female seated in clouds, shield, eagle, fasces, pole and cap, portrait of Webster at right, portrait of Clay at left. R., 10 on a die, 10 below. L., same as right.
88. \$10. C., female seated on a bale and pointing to distant ships, 10 each side. R., half-length of Indian princess, 10 above and below. L., female seated holding sickle and sheaf, and supporting portrait of Washington above, portrait of Marshall below.
89. \$10. C., female seated, river and steamboat in distance, medallion head on each side. R., female spinning, X above, 10 below. L., female spinning, 10 above, X below.
90. \$20. C., female seated on a bale, pointing to distant ship, Mercury kneeling, and distant canal, cars, shipping and buildings. R., medallion head, 20 above. L., portrait of Washington, 20 above.
91. \$20. C., female portrait. R., man cutting down a tree, yoke of oxen, and two children, 20 above. L., Indians hunting buffaloes, 20 above.
92. \$50. C., female kneeling with sickle in her hand, flowers around her, female on each side. R., Ceres with cornucopia, 50 above and below. L., same as right.
93. \$100. C., angel blowing a trumpet, globe and eagle, 100 each side. R., medallion head, HUNDRED above and below. L., same as right.

Bank of the United States (Second), Branch.

C. N. Warren & Company's Bank.

Commercial Bank of Kentucky, Branch.

Cirtis and Warren's Bank.

Franklin Bank of Kentucky.

Hughes and Robins Bank.

John Smidt and Company's Bank.

Liberty Insurance Company.

Louisville and Portland Turnpike Company.

94. 10c. Have no description.

Louisville Savings Institution.

Mechanics Bank.

Merchants Bank of Kentucky.

Northern Bank of Kentucky, Branch.

Office Bank.

Peoples Bank (Parent Bank).

95. \$2. Have no description.

96. \$10. Have no description.

Quigly, Lyons and Company's Bank.

Quigly, Morton and Company's Bank.

Savings Bank of Louisville.

Shreve and Tucker's Bank.

Southern Bank of Kentucky, Branch.

T. Brown and Company's Bank.

Tucker, Brannin and Company's Bank.

MAYFIELD.

Bank of Ashland, Branch.

MAYSVILLE.

Bank of Kentucky, Branch.

97. \$10. Same as No. 73.

Farmers Bank of Kentucky, Branch.

L. C. and H. T. Pearce's Bank.

MONTICELLO.

Commercial Bank of Kentucky, Branch.

MORGANTOWN.

Bank of Morgantown.

98. \$1. C., 1 on die each side, and plain type. R., KENTUCKY across on square die. L., ONE across on square die. September 18th, 1818. Ro. B. Morrison, Cashier, Rich. B. Dallam, President. Engraved by Murry, Draper, Fairman & Co.

MOUNT STERLING.

Farmers Bank of Kentucky, Branch.

Hoffman, Barnes and Company's Bank.

NEWPORT.

Bank of Kentucky, Branch (Newport Safety Fund Bank).

99. \$1. C., half-length of three men. R., two females seated, 1 above. L., Ceres seated, sheaf and plow, train in distance, male portrait above.
100. \$2. C., male portrait, female teaching three children at right, Indian woman and child at left. R., Liberty seated, eagle and shield, 2 above. L., portrait of Washington, 2 above, TWO below.



No. 101.

101. \$3. C., an angel handing a bunch of grapes to Ceres at left and an apple to a female at her right. R., 3 above. L., male portrait below, 3 on medallion head above.

Newport Lyceum.

102. \$1. C., Ceres seated on ground, showing back, and looking upwards, very unusual position; steamship, etc. R. and L., 1, medallion head above and below. 1, May, 1837.
103. \$1. Same as No. 102. Payable at the Commercial Bank of Scotio, at Portsmouth, Ohio.
104. \$3. C., primitive train stopping at depot. R. and L., medallion head, 3 above and below.

OWENSBORO.

Owensboro Deposit Bank.

Southern Bank of Kentucky, Branch.

105. \$2. C., spread eagle and shield, 2 on die at right, agricultural implements between signatures. R., Justice seated, draped by U. S. flag, TWO below. L., half-length of female with flowers, 2 above, TWO below.

PADUCAH.

Bank of Louisville, Branch.

106. \$1. Same as No. 80.
107. \$5. Same as No. 86.

Commercial Bank of Kentucky (Parent Bank).

108. \$1. C., woodcutter leaning on an axe, house and wagon on right, gold dollar on left. R., male portrait, 1 above, ONE below. L., steamboat on stocks, ONE above and below.
109. \$1. C., rafting scene, three men, and a woman holding a child, on a raft. R., female seated, with merchandise, holding figure 1, 1 below. L., similar to R.

110. \$3. C., sailor seated, arm on a bale, three gold dollars, and farmer seated with a scythe on the left, blacksmith seated on the right. R., steamboat on stocks, 3 above, THREE below. L., male portrait, THREE above and below.
111. \$5. C., three cherbus, and five gold dollars, hunter with gun seated on the right, female Indian seated on the left. R., public building, FIVE above and below. L., portrait of Fillmore, 5 above, FIVE below.
112. \$5. C., five females grouped around figure 5, ship and factory in distance, 5 on the left. R., portrait of Pierce, FIVE above, 5 below. L., three men and two females grouped around V, FIVE above.
113. \$10. C., steamboat, X on the right. R., public buildings, TEN above and below. L., male portrait, 10 above, TEN below.
114. \$20. C., man resting axe on the stump of a tree, oxen, horse, etc., on the right, men fishing on the left. R., steamboat on the stocks, XX above, TWENTY below. L., male portrait, XX above, TWENTY below.
115. \$20. C., female reclining before a shield, left arm on a safe, locomotive, vessels, milkmaid and cattle. R., portrait of Clay, XX above, TWENTY below. L., public buildings, 20 above, TWENTY below.
116. \$50. C., female reclining, eagle, globe, vessels, etc., 50 at right. R., male portrait, 50 above, FIFTY below. L., same as R.
117. \$100. C., men trading with Indians, 100 on the left. R., portrait of an officer, 100 above and below. L., male portrait, 100 above and below.

Norton Brothers' Bank.

Sasseen and Garth's Bank.

Watts, Given and Company's Bank.

PARIS.

C. S. Brent's Bank.

Deposit Bank.

Northern Bank of Kentucky, Branch.

118. \$20. C., female seated holding scroll; train, tobacco plant, cattle and buildings, female portraits at right and left, dog and safe between signatures. R. and L., TWENTY across, 20 above and below. 1 May, 1843.

PETERSBURG.

Petersburg Steam Mills Co. (Office of Discount and Deposit).

119. \$3. C., female artist seated drawing a figure 3, volcano in distance, III on die at right, 3 on die at left. R. and L., THREE DOLLARS across on square die.

PRINCETON.

Farmers Bank of Kentucky, Branch.

RICHMOND.

Farmers Bank of Kentucky, Branch.

Northern Bank of Kentucky, Branch.

RUSSELVILLE.

Southern Bank of Kentucky (Parent Bank).

120. \$1. C., portrait of girl. R., flock of sheep, 1 above. L., negro boy

- holding a donkey, and a man and woman gathering corn, ONE below.
121. \$1. C., portrait of female with dividers and book, implements on each side, 1 on die each side. R., Indian seated, 1 above, ONE below. L., Ceres seated, 1 above, ONE below.
122. \$2. C., an eagle and shield in clouds, 2 at right. R., Justice seated, TWO below. L., female with flowers, 2 above, TWO below.
123. \$2. C., female portrait. R., negro boy holding a donkey, and a man and woman gathering corn, 2 above. L., lady standing, resting one hand on the base of a column, 2 above, TWO below.
124. \$3. C., negro boy holding a donkey, and a man and woman gathering corn, portrait of girl at left, rooster between signatures. R., 3 above and below. L., portrait of Washington, 3 above.
125. \$3. C., female Indian seated in clouds caressing an eagle, which stands on a globe beside her. R., three females supporting a figure 3 over their heads, THREE below. L., female with grain, 3 above and below.
126. \$5. C., man on horseback, negroes at work. R., a female, 5 above. L., female portrait, 5 above and below.



No. 127.

127. \$5. C., barnyard scene, a woman and child, negro watering two horses at a pump, cattle, sheep, fowls and barn. R., portrait of girl shading here eyes, V above. L., portrait of boy, 5 above. FIVE in red.
128. \$10. C., man seated, a girl with a book at his knee, a woman churning, a boy, dog, and four horses drawing a load of hay. R., female seated, 10 above. L., Ceres seated, resting elbow on a rock, 10 above. X outlined in red, TEN outlined in red twice, red lathework covering entire note.
129. \$20. C., harvest scene, man holding a rake, man seated holding a sickle, a female holding a sickle and sheaf, and men gathering corn in the background, 20 each side. R., portrait of a female, a cherub seated on a scroll above. L., a farmer stacking corn, cherub seated in a scroll above.
130. \$50. C., female portrait. R., female with flag and shield, 50 above. L., hunter, gun and dog, 50 above.
131. \$100. C., female head with wreath, and scythe, 100 at right. R., ONE HUNDRED across. L., Washington on his horse, 100 above.

SHARPSBURG.

Boyd, Congleton and Company's Bank.

SHELBYVILLE.

Bank of Ashland, Branch.

132. \$10. Same as No. 2.

J. M. Owen and Company's Bank.

SMITHLAND.**Southern Bank of Kentucky, Branch.****SOMERSET.****Farmers Bank of Kentucky, Branch.**

133. \$1. Have no description.

134. \$5. Have no description.

SPRINGFIELD.**Springfield Deposit Bank.****STAMFORD.****Deposit Bank of Stamford.****VERSAILES.****Commercial Bank of Kentucky, Branch.****George and Wilson's Bank.****Hurd, Wilson and Company's Bank.****WINCHESTER.****H. G. Preston's Bank.****LOCATION UNKNOWN.****Commonwealth Bank.****Planters Bank of Kentucky.**

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

How Coin Blanks Are Made.

The following is reprinted from a recent issue of Brass World. It will be of interest to new collectors, and perhaps to many of the older ones. The firms mentioned, the Scovill Manufacturing Company and Benedict & Burnham, were both located in Waterbury, Conn., and many years ago did an extensive business in the manufacture of Hard Times tokens and store cards.

Forty million nickel blanks and 43,000 penny blanks were turned out last year by the Scovill Mfg. Co. for the Government. The manufacture of penny and nickel blanks is an old task of this company and it is believed to be the only concern in the country which makes this form of the nation's money.

These coins, which are manufactured solely on order of the Government, are shipped to the mints, and there receive the official imprint which makes them legal tender as one and five cent pieces.

The manufacture of coins by this company almost parallels its history. Before it began to make coins for the Government, both Scovill and Benedict & Burnham made what were called "store cards" or "Hard Times" tokens which they issued and circulated themselves on par with the Government money. From 1820 to 1845, Scovill's issued a variety of business metallic cards and tokens. They were called "Hard Times" tokens because this period was known as the "hard times period," due to the great currency problems, theories and practices of the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, during which Webster was the leading exponent of a paper currency and Thomas H. Benton stood steadfastly for a metallic circulating medium.

Specie payments were suspended, metallic money bearing the stamp of the Government disappeared from trade and necessity for a circulating

medium of fractional value brought into use the round copper and brass pieces that had been made and issued to answer the purposes of business advertisement and to exploit political sentiments and convictions, many of the pieces bearing allusions to the policies of the two above mentioned statesmen.

In 1834 the Scovill company actually challenged the exclusive right of the Government to issue coins and for the next seven years issued coins of nearly 200 different designs. Most of these were stamped from sheet copper, although a few were alloyed with tin. They passed as current coin even after their manufacture ceased. In 1842 the Government enjoined the issue. After 1866 the Scovill company furnished the United States mint with blanks for the three-cent "nickels" and after 1890 with blanks for the one-cent bronze and the five-cent nickel coins. Many coins, both blanks and fully stamped, have been issued by Scovill's from time to time for most of the South American states. About the time of the World War the concern had a big order for blanks for Italian lira, which kept it busy for a long time.

The most notable achievement in the history of the country in the line of medal making is said to be the full set of medals, 23,757 in number, furnished by Scovill's for the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

The blanks or planchets, as they are called, for the one-cent and five-cent coins are stamped out from sheets of copper alloy, rolled down to the thickness. The planchets are sorted and weighed. Overweight pieces are filed down; underweight pieces are remelted. The planchets next go to a milling machine where they receive the raised edge which protects the design on the coin from abrasion. The edges are raised only a little higher than the device. Otherwise, continual rubbing on counters and other coins would erase the device. The raised edge also allows the coins to be piled one on another steadily. The process is, by a very beautiful piece of mechanism, in the following manner:

Several planchets are placed in one of the brass vertical tubes of which there are several for different sized coins. At the bottom of the tube the lowest planchet is struck by a revolving wheel on one side and the fixed segment on the other. The segment is on the same curve as the wheel, though somewhat nearer to it at the farther end. The planchet is caught in a narrow groove cut in the wheel and segment and the space being somewhat less than the diameter of the planchet the edge is crowded up. The planchet makes four revolutions when it reaches the end of the segment and being released from the groove falls into a box below. The edge is perfectly smooth, the reeding being put on in the process of coining.

Actual coining, or making the impress, is done at the mint by presses carrying the dies with the design used on the coin. The arch of the coining press is a solid piece of cast iron weighing several tons. In the interior of the arch is a nearly round plate of brass called a triangle. It is fastened to a lever above by two steel bands, called stirrups. There is a stout arm above it connected with the triangle by a ball and socket joint, and it is this arm which forces down the triangle. The arm is connected with the end of the lever above by a joint somewhat like that of the knee and forces down the arm until it is perfectly straight. By that time the crank has revolved and is lowering the lever, which forces out the knee again and raises the arm. As the triangle is fastened to the arm it has to follow all its movements. Under the triangle, buried in the lower part of the arch, is a die stake.

Into this is fastened the reverse die. The die stake is arranged to rise about an eighth of an inch, but when down it rests firmly on the solid foundation of the arch. Over the die stake is a steel collar in which is a hole just large enough to allow a blank planchet to drop upon the die. In the triangle above, the obverse die is fastened, which moves with the triangle; and when the knee is straightened the die fits into the collar and presses down upon the reverse die. Just in front of the triangle is an upright tube made of brass and of the size to hold the blank planchets to be coined. The blank planchets are examined by the operator and the perfect ones are placed in this tube. As they reach the bottom they are seized singly by a pair of steel feeders, in motion as similar to that of the finger and thumb as is possible in machinery, and carried over the collar and dropped upon the die. The knee is straightened, forcing the obverse die to

enter the collar and press both sides of the blank at once. The sides of the collar are fluted, and the intense pressure expands the blank planchet about one-sixteenth of an inch, filling the collar and producing on the coin the fluted edge.

The stamped coins go to an automatic weighing machine which has three receptacles, one for the planchets which exceed the proper weight, and which after having thus been rejected are forwarded to be filed off to the required weight. The middle receptacle is for those of exact weight and the third and fourth receptacle for those too light for coinage and hence rejected and remelted.

They are then counted by counting boards, by means of which \$25 in the five-cent pieces can be counted in less than one minute. These boards are a flat surface of wood with copper partitions the height and size of the coins to be counted, rising from the surface at regular intervals and running parallel with each other from top to bottom. These boards are worked by hand, over a box, and as the pieces are counted they slide into a drawer prepared to receive them; after which the counted coins are put in bags and removed to the office of the coiner, where they are again weighed.

The dies which stamp the coins are engraved in the mint itself. Their preparation is a work requiring considerable skill and care. The steel selected must be of moderately fine grain and uniform texture and when polished should show no spots or patches under a magnifying glass. Two short lengths, cut from bars of steel and forged into rough dies, are next made as soft as possible by careful annealing. After being faced up flatly and smoothly in a lathe they pass into the hands of the engraver who traces upon them their appropriate images, obverse and reverse, and works these out with steel tools. When the new matrices or maternal dies, after repeated impressions on clay, etc., and alteration, are found correct, they are ready for hardening—a process simple enough as regards plain steel, but here very critical, seeing that a delicate engraving has to be kept intact. Each matrix is first protected with a mask, composed of fixed oil thickened with animal charcoal, or of lampblack and linseed oil.

They are then placed face downwards in a crucible and burned in animal charcoal. After being heated a cherry red they are taken out with a pair of tongs, plunged in a large body of water, moved about rapidly till all noise ceases, and left in the water till quite cool. If the matrix pipes or sings, there is probably a crack in it. The hardened die is next polished and tempered, the former by holding it against a running iron disk, coated with flour emery and oil, the latter by putting it in water, which is gradually raised to the boiling point, then allowed to cool slowly or by placing it on a heated bar of iron until it acquires a rich straw color. To increase its strength an iron may be shrunk upon it. The matrix, heated as described, can then be used to multiply coins or medals, but it is preferred to use it for first producing punches or steel impressions in relief.

The matrix is then laid aside and the punches used to produce any number of steel dies. These are fac-similes of the matrix and when completed are used for the purposes of coinage.

LA SOCIETE LES AMIS DE LA MEDAILLE D'ART.

(The Secretary's Annual Report for 1923, March 30, 1924. Free translation by Guy deLagerberg.)

At the end of the past year the Society has seen the number of its members increase. The few deaths and resignations have been compensated for by the admission of new members, a considerable number of whom reside abroad. We have at present more than 525 (of which about one hundred are from the United States).

You have received the medal of Lieutenant-General Baron Jacques, the successful work of Eug. J. De Bremaecker, who reproduced faithfully the vigorous features of the valiant and popular general, in whom your society recognized the symbol of our army. This medal belonged still to Exercise XVI (1921).

To the Exercise for the following year belong two medals of the commemorative series of the war. Both of these have been distributed to you. One of them, the fourth, commemorates the defense of Namur and is the

work of Pierre Theunis; the City of Namur, proudly set between the Meuse and the Lambre, defies the Austrian shells, and its garrison is represented on the reverse side, in a most vigorous ensemble, landing at Ostend.

The fifth, which we owe to the talent of Ch. Samuel, recalls the defense of Yser and the martyrdom of Ypres. The symbolic conception of the aid given in 1914 by the Yser and the French sailors to the Belgian Army, and of the guard maintained by the English army up to November, 1918, over the ruins of Ypres, are brought together with the most striking realism in execution.

Contrary to the expectation, of which your committee informed you, serious and persistent difficulties in the striking of the sixth medal, the work of Geo. Devreese, have prevented us from distributing the same to you. However, it will soon be ready. This medal is the only one belonging to the Exercise XVIII, 1923. To the one now beginning will belong the seventh and eighth medals, entrusted to Hyp. Le Roy, "The Offensive of Flanders and Re-entry of the King into Brussels," and Armand Bonnetain, "Homage to the Dead."

The financial situation of your society will probably enable them to meet the expense of striking these two medals, owing to the fact that the Exercise 1923 consisted of but one medal. However, unless the cost of everything, and especially that of labor, diminishes to an appreciable extent, it is evident, at least for the year 1925, that a revision will be necessary in the amount of dues. Therefore, your committee requests authorization, if it be found necessary, to increase for one year the amount of same.

The activity of your society continues to manifest itself, both in Belgium and abroad.

In our country the Committee of Organization of the Triennial Salon of Antwerp decided to devote a special section to Medals. It entrusted the preparation of this section to your President, and you may have observed how well your committee was inspired. The medallic section was composed of no less than twenty cases. Fourteen medallists from Belgium joined, viz.: Messrs. A. Bonnetain, Eug. J. Bremaecker, Edw. Deckers, Fl. De Cupyer, G. Devreese, Ph. Du Bois, J. Dupon, J. Jourdain, Hyp. Le Roy, Mademoiselle J. Lorrain, A. Mauguoy, G. Petit, V. Rousseau, Ch. Samuel, P. Theunis, P. Wissaert and Jas. Witterwulghé.

To make known at home what is being done in other countries, the President has invited a series of foreign medallists with the most different characteristics to exhibit a selection of their works. They were, viz.: Six from France, Messrs. Damman, Dropsy, Pillet, Pommier, P. Roche and M. Schwab; one from England, Fr. Bowcher; three from Austria, R. Marschall, C. Perl and O. Thiede; one from Sweden, Erik Lindberg; one from Holland, J. C. Wienecke.

From abroad, especially from Poland, numerous requests were addressed to your committee soliciting its assistance, with a view to organizing an exhibit of Belgian medallists at Warsaw.

It is impossible for me to close this report without giving expression to the unanimous regret caused us by the decision of our colleague, Mr. Edouard Laloire, member of your committee for nearly a quarter of a century, to give up the duties of Treasurer, which he has fulfilled so long with faithfulness and devotion above all praise, and without expressing to him how great is the gratitude of the Society to him for his work.—
GEORGES BIGWOOD, Secretary.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, VOL. LIII, PART 3.

This number of the A. J. of N. has just been issued. The subject is "Lampsakos: The Gold Staters, Silver and Bronze Coinages," and is by Agnes Baldwin. Ten full pages of plates are included, besides illustrations in the text.

As a supplement to the issue there is included a pamphlet, "Additions and Corrections to the State Coinage of Connecticut and the Colonial Coins of Vermont." Descriptive lists of the coinages of these two States were published in the A. J. of N., Vol. LIII, 1920.

The A. J. of N. is published by the American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 156th street, New York City.

THE LIFE OF PAPER MONEY.

Down in the tropics where native workmen often carry paper money tucked inside their shirts, against their bodies, its life is very short. The average American paper dollar, circulating right here at home, seldom wears more than a year; a \$10 bill may last four years, and a \$10,000 bill—for painfully obvious reasons—never wears out. To make sure that all paper used is amply stout, it is put through a testing machine. One piece I saw was folded, unfolded and refolded 1400 times before it broke.

It costs Uncle Sam practically as much to make a \$1 bill as it does to make a \$20, or a \$10,000 note—about 1.3 cents each, they told me at the Treasury. So, even if it were practicable to use gold, and even if we always had enough, it would cost more through loss, by abrasion, to use it than to use paper. At that, some \$600,000,000 gold is in circulation, or theoretically so—for most of it is kept in the vaults of banks.

Every day old paper money moves in a steady stream to the Treasury, and new bills move out. More than \$1,000,000 a day is destroyed, and of course, an enormous amount must be kept on hand to meet new demands. In one small cupboard about three feet square I saw \$642,000,000 in paper money—said to be the most valuable pile anywhere.

Our \$1 bills, being handled most, wear out soonest. Many of the \$2 bills turned in have one corner torn off—proof that gamblers and others still believe a \$2 bill is unlucky, and that only by tearing off a corner is the hoodoo broken.

"A \$10 bill," says Frank Thiel, Assistant Treasurer, "will last on an average less than four years. Just how much paper money is lost or destroyed, and never returned for redemption, is difficult to estimate. One guess says that it is not more than one-quarter of 1 per cent."—Frederick Simpich, in *Saturday Evening Post*.

AUSTRIANS HOARDING SILVER COINS.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *New York Times* says that the public revenue of the Austrian Government from December to June was far in excess of expenses. It is believed that these high receipts will enable Austria to repay the debt owed by her to Czecho-Slovakia against the purchase of silver required for coining metallic money.

These coins have been issued in large quantities, but they do not stay in circulation. The public appears to hoard every available shilling. As a result of this tendency, a probability exists that if the Government pursues its plan of withdrawing paper money in proportion to the new coined issues a scarcity of currency will be created.

PHILADELPHIA MINT TO STRIKE POLISH COINS.

The 12,000,000 one-zloty and 6,000,000 two-zloty silver pieces which the Republic of Poland contracted for with the American Smelting and Refining Company and other concerns will be coined at the Philadelphia Mint, says the Public Ledger. Dies for the new coins are now being prepared. It is expected that actual coinage will begin in a few weeks. The zloty is the new Polish monetary unit and has value of 19.3 cents United States gold.

The coins will be composed of three parts of silver and one part of copper. Their coinage will require approximately 1,900,000 ounces of fine silver. The refining companies will furnish the silver and copper to the mint.

CORRECTION.

Mr. J. deLagerberg desires to correct his statement in last month's issue that Prince Matsukata, Japan's elder statesman, died on March 1 last. His death did not occur until July 2. The information was given in connection with the illustration of a medal recently issued in commemoration of the Prince's services to Japan.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

G. A. R. PROTESTS AGAINST STONE MOUNTAIN COINS.

U. S. Grant Post, No. 23, G. A. R., of the Department of Illinois, has adopted resolutions protesting against the striking of the proposed Stone Mountain souvenir half dollars for the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association of Atlanta, Ga. It is proposed to show on the half dollars a section of the carving on Stone Mountain showing the figures of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. It is the appearance on the coins of these figures to which the G. A. R. Post objects, on the ground that "they were leaders in the endeavor to destroy our Government in order that human slavery might be perpetuated." The resolutions also "ask Congress to repeal such law (authorizing their issue), and further ask that, if any such coins must be issued before the law can be repealed, there be placed on them only the figures of persons who were always loyal to the Union."

THE "WIDE AWAKE" POLITICAL CLUBS.

As there are several political tokens having reference to the "Wide Awake" clubs in the campaign of 1860, particularly among the Lincoln

political issues, the following description of the clubs will be of interest to collectors of this series, supplementing Mr. King's reference to them in our February issue. It is taken from a recent issue of the *National Republican*, Washington, D. C.

"One of the picturesque and effective features of the campaign of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 was the marching clubs known far and wide as the 'Wide Awakes.' This country-wide movement had its origin in Connecticut. After making his celebrated Cooper Union speech, Mr. Lincoln made a trip through New England. At Hartford the Presidential candidate was greeted by a delegation of active Republicans, each wearing a cap and a large cape of oilcloth and bearing over their shoulders a long staff, on the end of which blazed a brilliant torch-light. This first 'Wide Awake' club, as it styled itself (according to Nicolay and Hay, biographers of Lincoln), marching with soldierly step and military music, escorted Mr. Lincoln, on the evening of March 5, from the hall where he addressed the people to his hotel. The device was so simple and yet so strikingly effective that it immediately became the pattern for other cities. After the campaign opened, there was scarcely a county or village in the North without its organized and drilled association of 'Wide Awakes,' immensely captivating to the popular eye and forming everywhere a vigilant corps to spread the fame of and solicit votes for the Republican Presidential candidate. On several occasions 20,000 to 30,000 'Wide Awakes' met in the larger cities and marched in monster torch-light processions through the principal streets. The 'Wide Awakes' undoubtedly were an important factor in the election of Lincoln. Most of the 'Wide Awakes' joined the Union army upon the outbreak of the Rebellion and fought for the preservation of their country. A great many of the few remaining members of the Grand Army of the Republic were proud-stepping 'Wide Awakes' in their young manhood."

TO OUR ADVERTISERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

In order that the editor of *THE NUMISMATIST* may attend the Cleveland Convention of the A. N. A. it will be necessary to publish the September issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* a few days earlier than usual. Advertisers and correspondents are requested to send in copy as early in the month as possible, as all forms will close August 15.

INQUIRY ON VARIETY OF 1795 HALF DOLLAR.

A United States 1795 half dollar, having 19 berries in wreath on reverse, with 9 berries in right branch of wreath and 10 in the left. Does it exist?

Mr. John W. Haseltine, in his type-table catalogue, published in 1881, mentions one as having 19 berries on reverse, but in reverse order to the above, it having 9 berries in the left branch of the wreath and 10 in the right. (This 1795 half dollar does exist and is known as No. 25 in Mr. Haseltine's type-table catalogue.)

We know that there are quite a number of half dollars between 1794 and 1836 unknown to Mr. Haseltine, or at least not published in his type-table catalogue of 1881.

PERLEY W. LOCKER.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 4, 1924.

COINAGE FOR JUNE, 1924.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during June, 1924, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 659,750.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 137,000; Quarter Dollars, 1,016,000; Dimes, 210,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 1,600,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 2,736,000.

RECENT ISSUES OF COINS.

From Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa., come several specimens of new issues of coins—from British South Africa, the Danzig Free State and Germany—dated 1923 and 1924.

British South Africa—A very attractive set of five denominations in silver and three in dark bronze. The denominations are 2½ shillings, florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence in silver and penny, halfpenny and quarter penny in dark bronze.



British South Africa—Type of obverse of entire set.



British South Africa—Types of reverses of silver coins.



British South Africa—Types of reverses of bronze coins.

The obverse of all bears the crowned head of George V, with the inscription, GEORGIUS V REX IMPERATOR.

There are five different reverse designs in the set. The 2½ shilling has the inscription SOUTH AFRICA ZUID AFRIKA, with the denomination completing a circle enclosing the crowned coat-of-arms, which separates the date, 1924. The florin has the same inscription, with the date forming part of it, surrounding a draped female figure, her arm resting on an upright anchor, a star in the heavens. The sixpence and threepence have a similar inscription, with the date, 1923, forming part of it, surrounding a wreath enclosing the denomination figure. On the penny and halfpenny the inscription is the same, the date, 1923, forming part of it, surrounding a ship to right. The quarter penny has the same inscription surrounding two birds facing perched on branches showing three leaves and 10 berries.

Danzig Free State—A set of four silver coins of the denominations of five gulden, two gulden, gulden and half gulden. The obverse of the five

gulden has the Danzig arms, a star above, with 5 GULDEN below. The reverse has the inscription, FREIE STADT DANZIG * FUNF GULDEN * 1923, enclosing the front of a building with tower and two spires. The obverse of the two gulden has a similar obverse, except the date, 1923, is below the arms instead of the denomination. The reverse has 2 GULDEN FREIE STADT DANZIG, with an object resembling the prow of a ship. The gulden is the same in all respects as the two gulden. The half gulden has on the obverse a ship without inscription. The reverse has FREIE STADT DANZIG ½ GULDEN, the arms below separating the date, 1923.



Danzig Free State—Five gulden.



Danzig Free State—Two gulden (the gulden is similar) and half gulden.

Germany—Three mark and one mark, in silver. The two denominations are similar in design. The obverse has a heraldic eagle only. The reverse has DEUTSCHES REICH surrounding the denominations and date, 1924. The three mark has an edge inscription, EINIGKEIT UND RECHT UND FREIHEIT (Union and Right and Freedom). The one mark has an ornamented edge, but no inscription. Mr. Zerbe says that his information is that the coins are 500 fine.



Germany—Reverse of three and one mark and type of obverse of both.

The design of these coins is similar to the aluminum coins issued in 1922 and illustrated on page 601 of THE NUMISMATIST for December, 1922, as commemorative issues for Constitution Day, August 11, 1922. On those pieces there was an inscription surrounding the eagle to that effect. On the reverse the denomination was indicated by a numeral. On the new coins the "3" gives way to DREI.

JAPAN CROWN PRINCE'S WEDDING MEDAL.

A description of this plaque was printed in the June issue. The illustration is from a specimen furnished by J. deLagerberg, Shoreham, N. Y., and the description is reprinted. Illustration is slightly reduced.

A rectangular bronze plaque with the top rounded. The obverse shows two medallions garlanded with chrysanthemum branches and flowers. In the right one is a full-face bust of the Prince Regent and in the left one a bust of the Princess. Below is an inscription in ancient Chinese letters, and above, the royal chrysanthemum crest of Japan.



The reverse represents two pine trees growing close together, with the branches uniting one with the other. On the trunk of the larger tree a wistaria vine is growing, the branches binding the trees together, while sprays of flowers hang from the lower branches of both trees. The symbolism is beautiful and the modeling of the trees exquisite. The obverse is by S. Hata and the reverse by I. Sato.

THE EDOUARD LALOIRE MEDAL.

Upon his resignation, March 31, after 23 years of active service as treasurer of La Societe les Amis de la Medaille d'Art, Brussels, Belgium, the members presented Edouard Laloire, as a token of esteem and devotion, a medal designed by Miss J. Lorrain.



The obverse, modeled with beautiful refinement bears the bust of Laloire separating his name.

The reverse shows a pair of scales in equipoise upon the treasurer's records and separating NI CA NI LA. Surrounding is the inscription, LES AMIS DE LA MEDAILLE D'ART A LEUR TRESORIER DE VOUE. In exergue, 1901-1923.

J. deL.

MEDAL OF CONCORD (MASS.) ART ASSOCIATION.

In the June issue this medal was described. It is illustrated here from a specimen furnished by J. deLagerberg, Shoreham, N. Y., and the description reprinted.



Obverse, CONCORD ART ASSOCIATION. Upon a plinth triply bound an eagle standing to left, with half-open wings, and with spray of laurel in beak, covering the word ART. Under right claw of eagle a feather. In field to left, ALBERT LAESSLE (designer), above which a feather.

Reverse, MEDAL OF HONOR, triangular points on each side of OF. A pine cone erect, surrounded by pine needles. Across the stem a folded ribbon for name of recipient. Signed below the ribbon, A. L. in script.

Bronze, three inches. First awarded in 1924.

GERMAN MUNICIPAL METAL COINS—ADDITIONAL LIST.

Since the list of German Municipal Emergency Metal Coins printed in last month's issue was prepared the compiler has been able to acquire coins of several cities not mentioned in the list. These cities are printed below. It is presumed that fairly complete sets have been issued for each.

Altdorf.
Blankenstein.
Bleuen.
Eldagsen.
Ettlingen.
Fallingbortel.
Furth.
Greifswald.
Guben.
Heldringen.
Kandern.
Kolberg.
Mullheim.
Munderkingen.
Neudamm.

Nittenau.
Nordenham.
Regenwalde.
Rugenwalde.
Sandau.
Schlawe.
Schrobenhausen.
Siersleben.
Strassberg.
Strehlen.
Teterow.
Weissensee.
Wolnzach.
Wurzbach.

HUGUENOT COINS FOR EUROPEAN RULERS.

According to press reports, specimens of the Huguenot Souvenir Half Dollar will be presented to the Queen of Holland, the King of Belgium and the President of France when the pilgrims go to Europe to celebrate the Huguenot-Walloon New Netherland tercentenary. The pilgrims will visit France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium and England.

LONDON ROYAL MINT TO STRIKE COINS FOR RUSSIA.

In connection with the various statements which have appeared in the press during the last few days on the coinage of Russian coins at the Royal Mint, Dr. Laserson, the foreign representative of the Currency Department of Moscow, yesterday made the following statement:

"The negotiations with the Royal Mint commenced on March 4 last, when Mr. Philip Rabinovitch, the acting chairman of the Soviet Trade Delegation in London, and Dr. Laserson visited the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint. On March 6 the Deputy Master wrote to the Soviet representative stating that he was pleased to inform them that his Majesty's Government authorised him to undertake the coinage in question.

"Following these negotiations, an agreement was concluded with the Royal Mint on March 27, according to which the Royal Mint has undertaken the coinage of 40,000,000 half rouble pieces—so-called poltinniks—representing a total amount of 20,000,000 roubles. The half rouble coin is worth about one shilling and is the most popular coin in use. The composition of these coins is 900 parts silver and 100 copper to 1,000; the diameter 26.67mm.; the total weight 10 grams.

"All the poltinniks are to be coined by the Royal Mint according to the designs and from punches supplied by the Leningrad Mint.

"Delivery of the whole quantity of coins is to be effected four months after the confirmation by the Currency Department of the specimen coin supplied by the Royal Mint.

"The conditions of payment are the usual ones. The Soviet Government has never been asked to accept any other conditions for the payment of the work done by the Royal Mint than those accepted by any other client of the Royal Mint.

"As regards the silver necessary for the coinage, this is to be supplied in the usual way by the Trade Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in London, and it may be mentioned in this respect that the whole quantity of silver needed for the coinage of the 40,000,000 of poltinniks has already been secured.

"The specimen coin manufactured by the Royal Mint, according to the punch supplied by the Leningrad Mint, has now been confirmed by the Currency Department. Actual coinage will commence at the end of June."—London Observer, June 23, 1924.

Britain Minting Money for Soviet Republic.

The population of Russia will no longer be handicapped in the matter of coins with which to carry on domestic commerce, provided they can overcome the difficulty of gaining possession of these monetary conveniences. The British Treasury has already started on an order to mint 45,000,000 coins for the Soviet Government. This is the first Great Britain has received from the Soviet Government since the two countries patched up their diplomatic difficulties. The coins will also be the first Soviet coins ever minted. The negotiations occupied several weeks, and eventually the Soviet was forced to accept the British terms, which called upon Russia to furnish the necessary silver and alloy, and for payment of the work upon delivery.

The coins are mostly one, two and five rouble pieces. The design is the work of an Englishman, although suggested by the Soviet. It is exceedingly plain, one side carrying the Soviet coat-of-arms and the other the value of the coin and the date. The minting is taken as an indication that the Soviets are abandoning their theoretical economic policy of using goods to displace money and have now adopted a definite currency policy.—New York Times.

WAR VETERAN FINDS \$50 IN OLD TREE.

While F. W. Barron, an ex-Canadian soldier, living near Ventura, Cal., was cutting down a pepper tree recently he made an unusual discovery. As the tree fell, he noticed a knot hole in one of the upper branches, with a piece of decayed wood nailed across it. Pulling off the board he caused a piece of old burlap to drop and found with it a roll of bills. Barron found \$50, mostly of \$1 denominations, and all of 1841 date.—Exchange.

WHEN CONFEDERATE MONEY WAS BETTER THAN GOLD.

In these days, when Confederate money is wanted only by collectors or as souvenirs of the "Lost Cause," it seems almost impossible to believe that at one time the Confederate paper was wanted in exchange for goods in preference to gold and silver. Recently the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph reprinted an advertisement from its own columns during the war period, wherein the advertisers showed their preference for the paper money. The advertisement follows:

The concern of Roberts, Dunlap & Co., being somewhat demoralized, our Senior & Co. being in the hands of the doctors, and our middle man in the Army, makes it absolutely necessary that those who owe us should settle without delay. We have some half bushel, more or less, of due bills given for cash and goods, payable in bacon, pork, corn, wheat, etc. We have no time, talent or shoe leather to waste in running after these claims. We want money (not gold or silver) but Confederate money, and we want it at once. Our store is full of goods and we are anxious to sell for something to eat."

THE GERMAN WAR COINS.

Permit me to offer a few words on the subject of the German war coins. In the July issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* appears a so-called checking list of this series, with the statement that this is perhaps the first ever printed. A great many of the sets given in this list are very incomplete, and a number of the issuing cities are entirely missing. Also, the list contains an admixture of private tokens, as well as a few of the war-prisoner issues.

I wish to state that the series of books edited by Dr. Arnold Keller, and known as "Das Deutsche Notgeld," completely covers this field. Volume 2 of this work catalogs the official and private tokens, while those of the prisoner-of-war camps are contained in Volume 5.

Also, I might mention that on page 151 of Volume 36 of *THE NUMISMATIST* Mr. O. P. Eklund gave a complete compilation of the number of these tokens, taken by groups.

HOWARD F. HUGHES.

Hillsboro, Ore.

MR. VENN PUBLISHES A BOOK OF VERSE.

"Our Arcady' and Other Poems" is the title of a little booklet recently published by Theo. J. Venn, of Chicago, a member of the A. N. A. It includes selections from the author's verse which appeared originally in Chicago and other newspapers, a few of which have numismatics as their theme and which have been reprinted in *THE NUMISMATIST*. Contributions in prose on numismatics have also frequently appeared in this magazine. The purpose of the booklet is to enable the friends of the author to preserve his writings in a form more durable than newspaper clippings.

COINAGE FOR MAY, 1924.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during May, 1924, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 1,810,000.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 1,700,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 5,482,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 307,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Peru—Silver, 94,196.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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HOARE, E. A.—**Michigan**—Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
HERZ, C. O.—**Nevada**—Care R. Herz & Bros., Reno, Nev.
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KOHLE, RUD.—**New York**—70 Fifth Ave., New York City.
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ZUG, JOHN—**Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia**—Bowie Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted August 1, 1924.

- 2723 Patrick McCormic, Cor. Huron and Bard Sts., Port Huron, Mich.
 2724 Albert Ast, 522 California Ave., Reno, Nev.
 2725 John M. Gleason, 614 Ontario Street, Port Huron, Mich.
 2726 Morris Haber, 212 East Tremont Ave., New York, N. Y.
 2727 William C. Atwater, 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 2728 Charles A. Baumann, Caixa 108, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
 2729 Joaquim dos Santos Leitao, Avenida Rio Branco, 12-A, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
 2730 Dr. Guilherme Guinle, Avenida Rio Branco, 12-A, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
 2731 Harry C. Flierl, 432 Vermont Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 2732 O. A. Caldwell, 700 East Broadway, Glendale, Cal.
 2733 Samuel R. Saeli, 39 Harrison Street, Jamestown, N. Y.
 2734 Arthur C. Pressland, 2250 Sheridan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 2735 Edward Z. Little, 620 1/2 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
 2736 I. O. Gassland, 2605 Third Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to July 15, 1924. If no objections are received prior to September 1, 1924, the applicants will become members on that date, and their names will be published in the September issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Thomas F. Barry (General), 920 East Pike Street, Seattle, Wash.	Julius Guttag Edward Flieder
Garry Metz (General), 18 Douglas Strelet, Little Falls, N. Y.	Julius Guttag Robert Robertson
J. B. Komonchak (U. S. Coins), 12 Van Houten Street, Haverstraw, N. Y.	Julius Guttag Robert Robertson
A. J. Pierson, 907 North 27th Avenue, Omaha, Neb.	Nelson T. Thorson Harry T. Wilson
Dr. E. B. Adams (U. S. Coins), 2650 West Pico Street, Los Angeles, Cal.	Louis Kronman Harry T. Wilson
Edward W. Dewey (Roman and Greek), Stonehurst Apts., Atlantic City, N. J.	Mrs. Moritz Wormser Moritz Womser
Wilfred J. Clapp (General), Parma, Mich.	Edward A. Hoare Harry T. Wilson
Robert C. Maroney (U. S. Copper Cents and English Silver), 25 Park Street, Bloomfield, N. J.	Julius Guttag F. A. Livingston
C. H. Bard, 312 South Ohio Street, Sedalia, Mo.	F. A. Livingston Robert Robertson
C. M. Denney (U. S. Cents and Small Silver), P. O. Box 315, Dallas, Texas.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Joseph S. Callery (United States issues), Room 1606, 308 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.	Julius Guttag F. A. Livingston
William E. Trantum (General), 412 Lafayette Street, Jamestown, N. Y.	Julius Guttag Robert Robertson
James H. Dewire (General), 309 Pine Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.	John J. Hetzel Harry T. Wilson
Lawrence Berkemeier (United States), 717 South Adam Street, Piqua, Ohio.	Julius Guttag Harry T. Wilson
Byron Carney (General), 34 Hope Street, London, Ont., Canada	Julius Guttag Robert Robertson
N. A. Merrell (General), Gladmore, R. F. D. 1, Riverside, Cal.	Julius Guttag Robert Robertson

Changes of Address.

Ernest Jonas, from 2918 North Rockwell Street, Chicago, Ill., to 3043 North California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. A. M. Rackus, from 1527 South 48th Court, to 1411 South 50th Avenue, Cicero, Ill.

Mrs. Frances S. Edwards, from 749 Grove Street, Glencoe, Ill., to 3363 3rd Street, San Diego, Cal.

R. A. Kuner, from 581 Delores Street, San Francisco, Cal., to 37 Ashbury Street, San Francisco, Cal.

E. H. Kruse, from 826 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wis., to 14 Masonic Street, Northampton, Mass.

Edward Flieder, from 1118 1st Avenue, Seattle, Wash., to 503 Bigelow Building, Seattle, Wash.

John B. Boss, from 266 South 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., to 1127 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. U. Gillespie, from Punxsutawney, Pa., to 410 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

PRESIDENT WORMSER IN BUENOS AIRES.

El Diario, of Buenos Aires, in its issue of May 24, published an outline of the activities of President and Mrs. Wormser during their stay in that city, which is reprinted below. (Translation by Mr. F. D. Langenheim, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Mr. Moritz Wormser.

There is at present, just arrived from New York, the distinguished gentleman, ex-judicial functionary and man of business, Mr. Moritz Wormser and wife, a prominent society woman of New York.

Mr. Wormser is a member of the firm of Wormser & Co. and at present President of the American Numismatic Association. As such he has, since his arrival, interested himself specially in the subject of numismatics, visiting a number of private collections in Buenos Aires. Mr. Wormser and his wife have visited the Municipal Museum, as well as the Mitre and the National Historical Museum and all the principal public edifices. Yesterday was especially devoted to the Palace of Justice (Courts) in all its departments and in full operation. This morning they visited the Cathedral and the Mausoleum of the illustrious liberator Gen. José de San Martín. This evening they will attend a meeting of the Sociedad Numismática Argentina. They express themselves with the greatest admiration of all they have seen in this city. Next Monday they leave for Montevideo, and boarding the S. S. "Andes" leave for Europe.

The American Numismatic Association of the United States holds an annual convention in previously announced cities. The next to be held this year will take place in Cleveland.

Mr. Wormser in his capacity of President will, on this occasion, give a verbal account of his visit to our country and of the attractions of Buenos Aires as a capital and progressive city.

CONVENTION MEMORIES.

We are all very sorry that former President Judson Brenner has been ill, but hope to meet and greet him at Cleveland. Some few years ago Mr. Brenner set a precedent by bringing his bride to the A. N. A. Convention, and we hope to meet them both this year.

President Moritz Wormser followed by bringing his bride to still another convention.

Last year Nelson T. Thorson, of Omaha, Neb., brought his bride with him, and combined business with pleasure by attending the convention at Montreal and taking the trip to Quebec.

May their troubles be nothing but "little ones"!

Who will be the lucky man at Cleveland this year?

Davenport, Iowa.

C. M.

The Cleveland Convention of the A. N. A.

For two months the editor of *THE NUMISMATIST* has been trying to discover a number of new reasons why members should attend the Cleveland Convention of the A. N. A. Year after year he is expected to impress upon them the importance of being on hand to take part in the numismatic feast and the series of entertainment features that have become a part of our conventions. No entirely new reasons have been found, but all the old ones are still good.

The numismatic exhibit is one of the great drawing cards, and this year, as in the past, it is expected to have a number of surprises. No one can tell in advance just what will be in it, for most of the exhibitors give no hint of what they expect to display. But as many of the very good things in coins are owned by those who usually attend, the exhibit is expected to fully equal in importance that of any previous one. A prize of a gold coin has been offered by Mr. Julius Gutttag for the best exhibit.

There will, of course, be the interesting business sessions, when members will learn from the reports of officers the condition of the Association and what has been done in the past year. Charlie Markus, chairman of the Committee on Papers, writes that members have responded in a very gratifying way to requests for papers. Several are already in his hands, and indications are that the number will be greater than at the Montreal Convention. Then, we expect to have a real treat when President Wormser takes the floor and tells us about his trip to South American and European capitals, from which he and Mrs. Wormser expect to return about the middle of August. When they sailed last April Mr. Wormser announced that the trip was for a vacation and a rest. But those who know him best say that he never takes a rest, even on a vacation. Enough information has filtered through to the United States since he left to show that the trip was for numismatic purposes as well as for a vacation. All collectors know that South American gold is getting very scarce, and some of his friends know that lately Mr. Wormser has gone outside of his former field of collecting, which was confined to the coins of Central Europe. If there was any gold left in South America, we confidently expect Mr. Wormser garnered it and will have some of it at Cleveland.

One of the most interesting features of a convention are the curb-stone transactions. Of course, they don't actually take place on the curb; usually they are made on the sofas of the hotel lobby or in the rooms of the members. But it is safe to say that the total amount of sales during a convention run well up into four figures.

Then, there is the usual flood of numismatic anecdote and reminiscence. This is usually let loose about the hotel lobby and in the exhibit room. From these the young collector can learn a whole lot—if he believes half of it.

As to the entertainment or social features, the program published last month contains about all the information the committee has released for publication. But we have the statement of Chairman Fisher that there will be some surprises in addition. These matters are entirely in the hands of the local committee, and we feel satisfied they will justify expectations. The standard of entertainment seem to be mounting higher each year, and it was thought at Montreal last year the maximum had about been reached.

The visitors will make the acquaintance of a number of Cleveland members who have never attended a convention. Until last year the Cleveland delegation usually was made up of Messrs. Marcuson and Joers—Marcuson always, Joers most always. A convention without Marcuson would imply that a cog had slipped somewhere. Last year at Montreal the Cleveland delegation for the first time included Mr. Fisher. He is the manager of one of Cleveland's leading department stores and has the reputation of doing things. He is the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, so you can draw your own conclusions.

The Western Reserve Numismatic Club has a number of other enthusiastic collectors whom it will be a pleasure to meet. Cleveland is also the home of the Western Reserve Historical Society, one of the moving spirits of which is Mr. Wm. H. Cathcart, a fellow-member of the A. N. A. and the local club. We strongly suspect that the historical society has many things worth seeing, particularly along numismatic lines, and especially in Ohio "stuff." My! how some of those Ohio collectors do fight for "good Ohio numismatic stuff," as they call it!

An innovation is promised this year in holding both the exhibit and the business sessions at the hotel headquarters. While the exhibit and the business sessions have usually been held in a single building, they have never before been housed in the hotel headquarters. This feature will have many advantages, and few, if any, disadvantages. It will serve better to keep the members together; in case of rain, the advantage is apparent; it will be a convenience for those who, in the past, have wanted something while at the exhibit room and discovered they had left it at the hotel, and vice versa; it will serve as a time saver when President Wormser, around 10 A. M., is trying to corral the members for the business session and finds that most of them have not yet been to breakfast.

The entertainment program calls for three major events—a drive through the city Sunday afternoon; Monday evening, Keith's Palace Theater, and a reception and dinner at the Hollenden Hotel on Wednesday evening—with a feature to be arranged later for Tuesday afternoon. An afternoon's entertainment for the ladies, to include a visit to the Art Museum and Historical Society and a shopping tour, has also been arranged. These features should be sufficient to make the entertainment side attractive enough to encourage a large attendance. On Tuesday evening we are to be allowed to "do as we please." By that time the visitors should be well enough acquainted with Cleveland to find a little entertainment for themselves.

Saturday morning, August 23, will be the time to register with the General Secretary. If you do not arrive until later, see that you sign the registration book at the first opportunity. Hunt up Harry T. Wilson, General Secretary, and tell him you want to register. He will loan you his fountain pen if you have left yours at home. The registration book is the official record of attendance, and if you overlook this matter you may not be included in the list of those present.

All in all, it will be a great convention.

The Date—August 23 to August 28.

The Place—Cleveland, Ohio.

Headquarters—Hollenden Hotel.

Will you be there? Eubet!

SPACE FOR CONVENTION EXHIBITS.

Mr. Chas. H. Fisher, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the Cleveland Convention of the A. N. A., writes that a number of applications for space in the showcases for exhibits have been received. Applications from some of the members indicate that extensive exhibits are planned and that considerable space will be required. In order that no one may be disappointed Mr. Fisher requests that all desiring exhibit space communicate with him promptly. Address Chas. H. Fisher, care the Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Ordinary Meeting, Wednesday, May 28th, 1924, Mr. Grant R. Francis, President, in the chair.

Presentations:

By the Director of the British Museum: "A Guide to the Exhibition of Historical Medals in the British Museum."

By Mr. Charles Winter: A medallion plaque in bronze commemorating the British Empire Exhibition, 1924, designed by the donor and modelled by Mr. F. Bowcher.

Exhibitions:

Jacobite and Stuart medals and relics, including the following:

By Miss Helen Farquhar in illustration of her paper: A numerous series of the medals and prints portraying Prince Charles Edward and his father, Prince James.

A beautiful locket in enameled gold and pearls containing Prince Charles' hair, and sent by him from France to Flora Macdonald after his escape in 1746.

A roughly enameled ornament copied from Sir Robert Strange's print of the Prince in Highland dress.

Halfpenny of William and Mary engraved "Prince Charles for Ever."

By Mr. A. H. Baldwin: Uniface medal of Prince Charles Edward, or proof of the obverse die for a medal, in tin, diameter one and nine-sixteenths of an inch. The design is similar to that of the Spes-et-Amor medal, but the English motto LOOK LOVE AND FOLLOW is substituted for the Prince's name and title. No such medal had been preserved, and this proof was the sole evidence of its existence or even intention in our historical series. In view of Miss Farquhar's paper it was of special interest.

By the President, Mr. Grant R. Francis: Three portraits of the Prince.

By Mr. S. M. Spink: A series of thirteen medals of the Prince, noticeable for the beauty of their condition.

By Mr. F. A. Walters: Silver medal of Pope Benedict XIV, 1743, with reverse the monument in St. Peter's to Maria Clementina, styled Queen of Great Britain. Also the MICAT INTER OMNES medal in bronze.

By Mr. Charles Winter: The Duke of Cumberland's gold medal of 1746, by Yeo, awarded to Lieut.-General Wren of the 46th Regiment.

By Mr. W. J. Andrew: A series of sixteen medals issued by or for the Jacobite Princes in exile, including an example of the MICAT INTER OMNES medal in bronze with plain edge.

Memorial ring, enameled in gold and enclosing a lock of the auburn hair of the unfortunate Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles I, who died a state prisoner at Carisbrooke Castle in 1650, aged fifteen years.

By Mr. Thomas G. Barnett: Silver dessert spoon, hall-marked York, 1679-80, by Thomas Mangy, into the trifid end of which some anti-Jacobite had, at a later date, set a twopenny piece of William and Mary. Also a pair of Stuart spoons, of 1669-70, beautifully worked in silver gilt.

By Mr. Walters: Silver penny of Æthelheard, Archbishop of Canterbury, 790-803, and Coenwulf, King of Mercia, 794-818.

By Mr. Winter: Eight bronze plaques illustrating London in 1924.

Paper—"Portrait-Medals of Prince Charles Edward Struck Between the Years 1745 and 1752."

Under this heading Miss Helen Farquhar, in a very interesting paper, called attention to evidence in the Stuart Papers which suggested that certain medals which had hitherto been attributed to Thomas Pingo were ordered by Prince Charles from Charles Norbert Roettiers in France. The correspondence disclosing this proved that Charles Norbert Roettiers had prepared dies for a medal which, according to other evidence, was of the "Amor et Spes" design, but that the permission of Louis XV would be required before the issue could be struck, because Roettiers was an official of the French Mint. The political situation having become strained in 1748, Charles was finally compelled to leave France, but, as payments were made to Roettiers for striking medals, this permission would seem to have been granted, but the artist's initials, as to which a question was raised in one of Charles's letters, were apparently omitted.

The attribution to Pingo had been based upon evidence published in the middle of the last century in "Notes and Queries," which disclosed that the accounts of the Jacobite Club in London, known as The Society of the Oak, included payments to "Mr. Pingo" for striking medals which had been identified with that known as "The Medal of the Oak" distributed to the members of the Club in 1750. Although not so stated in the accounts, the frequent payments to Thomas Pingo for striking raised the inference that he also made the dies; and the likeness in technique of these Oak, or REVIRESCIT, medals to those bearing the motto AMOR ET SPES caused a tentative ascription of the latter also to this artist.

Miss Farquhar now suggested that not only were the latter medals the work of Roettiers but also the reverse die and possibly the head-puncher from which Pingo struck the Oak medals. Being, however, for the political reasons already given, unwilling to assume public responsibility for the design, Roettiers would seem to have substituted for his usual initials on the reverse die the symbol or cipher of a rock, perhaps the rebus rots for Roettiers, that had already appeared upon the Amor-et-Spes medal. She was indebted to Mr. Andrew for calling her attention to this interesting symbol upon both issues, and to other evidences of identity in the technique of the two medals. These facts strengthened the case for attributing both

to one artist, and the present evidence from the Stuart Papers indicated that this artist was almost certainly Charles Norbert Roettiers.

The other medals bearing the head of the Prince were inferior in both portraiture and workmanship and probably copies by another hand. The charge in the Oak Society's accounts for making one die might have been necessitated by some breakage, or Pingo might have made the obverse die from the Roettiers puncheon. But she inclined to the view that if the Amor-et-Spes and the Oak medals were to be thus transferred to Roettiers, the large medal with the similar design but differing inscription and of inferior execution might be assigned to Thomas Pingo.

ROYAL NUMISMATIS SOCIETY.—June, 19, Sir Charles Oman, M.P., K.B.E., LL.D., etc., President, in the chair.

Mr. Raymond Herbert D'Elboux was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The annual report of the Council was read and adopted.

The President presented the Society's medal for 1924 to Mr. Henry Symonds, F.S.A., in recognition of his services to the history of English coinages, and especially for his original work on the records.

The President then delivered his annual address, in which, after referring to the heavy loss the Society has sustained in the past year by the deaths of Sir Henry Howorth, M. Ernest Babelon, Messrs. J. S. Buchan, L. D. Bruun, R. H. Forster, W. R. Hubbard and W. C. Weight, he proceeded to review the work of the Society and numismatic progress during the past year.

The following office bearers were elected for 1924-1925:

President, Professor Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., F.B.A.

Vice-Presidents, Sir Arthur J. Evans, P.S.A., M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.B.A.; George F. Hill, M.A., LL.D., Litt.D., F.B.A.; Treasurer, Percy H. Webb, M.B.E.

Secretaries, John Allan, M.A.M.R.A.S., Frederick A. Walters, F.S.A.

Foreign Secretary, Miss Helen Farquhar.

Librarian, L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A.

Members of the Council, Lady Evans, M.A. (Oxon.); Rev. Edgar Rogers, M.A., O.B.E.; Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.; George C. Brooke, M.A.; V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.A., F.S.A., M.B.E.; Lionel L. Fletcher; G. C. Haines; Frederick A. Harrison, F.Z.S., and E. S. G. Robinson.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of the monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, held on Friday evening, June 13th, 1924, at the Liberty Bell Restaurant, 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City, President J. M. Swanson in the chair. Present were Mrs. Swanson, Messrs. Blake, Kohler, Valentine, F. C. C. Boyd, Frey, Wood, Merritt, Robertson, Belden, Livingston, Miller, Smith, Westervelt and Elder. Visitors were Misses Willoughby and Gilmour, Messrs. Wade, Marcuson, G. Boyd, and S. Boyd.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Westervelt: 35 medals and tokens relating to the drama and music, chiefly from the Everett Jansen Wendell Collection.

Mr. Robertson: 60 medals of composers, musicians and dramatists, also a complete set in gold and silver of the new City of Danzig coins.

Mr. Smith: His collection of "Jenny Linds."

Mr. Frey: Original silver medal of Shakespeare's Jubilee at Stratford-on-Avon in 1769, and sundry other medals of Shakespeare, David Garrick, Edwin Booth, Buffalo Bill, etc.

Mr. Kohler: Sundry medals and theatre "Admit Tokens."

Mr. Belden: Various medals.

Mr. Blake: A collection of cancelled checks bearing endorsements of and drawn by famous persons.

A recess was taken at this point for the better inspection of the exhibits before the "talks" in connection therewith.

Upon resumption of the meeting the exhibitors made very interesting speeches. Particular reference should be made to Mr. Blake's entertaining remarks on the subject of collecting cancelled checks.

The name of Mr. J. M. Wade was submitted for membership. The application will take its usual course.

Mr. Blake presented a full and detailed report of the Sanford Saltus Committee. Motion made and carried that the report be filed.

After discussion it was decided that the topic for the July meeting be "The American Revolution."

The Medallist Art Committee reported having approved the design of the Frey medal. Upon motion made by Mr. F. C. C. Boyd and seconded by Mr. Kohler, this committee was instructed to proceed and report in due course.

Mr. Robertson donated the trays which he had specially made for the evening's exhibit to the Club, and these were auctioned by the chairman. The sale produced \$1, which was placed in the Club's treasury.

Some of our visitors, viz., Miss Willoughby, Miss Gilmour and Mr. Marcuson, responded in short speeches to the invitation to say a few words, and on motion made and carried the speakers were thanked for their responses.

Meeting adjourned at 10.29 P. M.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1355 Richmond Road, Dongan Hills, S. I., N. Y.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of the monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, held on Friday evening, July 11th, 1924, at the Liberty Bell Restaurant, 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City, Mr. J. M. Swanson in the chair. Present were Mr., Mrs. and Miss Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, Messrs. Blake, Newell, Miller, Beesley, Robertson, Noe, Livingston and Belden.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Beesley: "Fight and Win" Dempsey token.

By Mr. Blake: \$100 one-year note, and \$50 two-year note, both bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the time indicated.

By Mr. Belden: Two styles of badges of the Sons of the Revolution and casts of a medal of George Washington.

The Medallist Art Committee reported progress in the matter of the Frey medal.

It was decided that the topic for the evening, viz., "The American Revolution," be continued at the August meeting.

On motion made and carried, Mr. Wade was elected to membership by the Secretary casting one ballot.

Mr. Newell proposed and Mr. Beesley seconded that the sum of \$6 be disbursed to clear up the remaining expenses in connection with the exhibition held at New Rochelle. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 8.40 P. M.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1355 Richmond Road, Dongan Hills, S. I., N. Y.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The sixty-second meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held in Room 1405, Hartford Building, Chicago, Wednesday, April 2. Those present were Mrs. Edwards, Messrs. Backe, Brown, Davis, Grant, Holmes, Hoogenboom, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Lawless, Luttenberger, McKinley, Sternberg, Strubinger and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Brown.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a letter from Julius Guttag, of New York, thanking the Club for courtesies extended during his recent visit to Chicago.

The by-laws were suspended and John Backe of Chicago was elected to membership.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Wilson: Two mariengroschen of Osnabruck, struck in 1714.

By Mr. Davis: Several Washington coins and tokens and an Oak Tree shilling.

By Mr. Brown: Doppelthalers from Thale, 1923, six in bronze and one in silver, bearing figures of the old Teutonic mythology.

By Dr. Luttenberger: 100 crowns gold, of Austria, 1910, and a gold ducat of 1911.

By Mr. Josephson: Spade guineas of 1794, '95, and '96; Rose guineas, 1770, '76, '79; half guineas, 1790, 1817; one-third guinea, 1813.

By Mr. Backe: 10 and 25 ore pieces of Denmark.

By Mr. McKinley: Two mark, Hamburg, 1901; two mark, 200-year Jubilee piece; 1 and 2 kroner pieces of Sweden, 1910; 2 kroner of Norway, and 10 and 25 ore nickel pieces of Sweden.

Refreshments were served and the meeting was adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary, 1447 East 66th Place, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The sixty-third meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held in Room 1405, Hartford Building, Wednesday, May 7. Those present were Messrs. Balke, Carlson, Davis, DeCou, Hoogenboom, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Lawless, Dr. Luttenberger and Sternberg. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Kelly.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Secretary read a letter from President Boyer from Paris and one from Mr. Dunham relative to meeting at the Press Club. This matter was left for further consideration.

Mr. Davis gave a brief account of the presentation of the Willard Gibbs medal by the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society to Gilbert N. Lewis, of the University of California.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Jonas: Two bronze medals struck in Germany commemorating the sinking of the Lusitania, one giving the correct date as May 7.

By Mr. Josephson: A number of fine, uncirculated \$1 and \$2 first issue greenbacks.

By Mr. Davis: Belgian medal commemorating the Defense of the Yser, and a number of early English pennies.

By Mr. Lawless: Political tokens and medals of Clay, Pierce, Garfield and William Henry Harrison, and a number of Hard Times tokens.

By Mr. Carlson: Two-ore klippe, 1626; double crown, 1618; crown, 1620; half crown, 1618, of Christian III, of Denmark, and the same denominations dated 1624 and 1625 of double thickness.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary, 1447 East 66th Place, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The sixty-fourth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 N. Clark street, Chicago, Wednesday, June 4. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Lawless, Miss Naerup, and Messrs. Boyer, Brown, Carlson, Davis, DeCou, Josephson, Lawless, Leon, Kelly, Dr. Rackus, Ripstra, Sternberg, Strubinger and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Brown.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Dunham, offering to arrange for a meeting place at the Press Club. The offer was not acceptable, because some of our members could not be admitted to the Press Club. Mr. Boyer stated that the Club was free to meet at its present meeting place as long as we wished, and his offer was accepted with the thanks of the Club.

Mr. Strubinger read an article prepared by Mr. Boyer, concerning conditions, numismatic and otherwise, as he observed them during his trip to the Leipzig Fair this past spring.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Davis: Franklin Press cent and a Mark Newby halfpenny.

By Mr. Josephson: One-cent encased postage stamp, Drake's Plantation Bitters.

By Mrs. Boyer: Italian paper money.

By Mr. Lawless: A beautiful medal of Columbus.

By Mr. Boyer: 2,000,000 mark note and a set of the new rentenmark money of Germany.

By Mr. Brown: One-twelfth and one-twenty-fourth shilling pieces of Jersey, 1923; 1, 2, 5 and 10 pfennig pieces of Danzig, and 50 centimes and one franc for the Belgian Congo.

By Mr. Koenker: Cards issued to riders on the first trains on the North Chicago Cable Line and the Northwestern Elevated Line.

By Mr. Wilson: 25, 50 and \$1 Mexican pieces cut for ornaments.

By Dr. Rackus: Shell medal containing hand-illuminated pictures issued in Lithuania in 1732; half ducat of Lithuania, 1665, and a number of Roman and Greek coins.

By Mr. Kelly: A number of early National Bank notes.

Refreshments were served and the meeting was adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary, 1447 East 66th Place, Chicago, Ill.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—275th meeting at the Municipal Museum, June 3rd, 1924, President Wm. F. Sunday in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Burling, Putnam, Sunday, Horner, Lange, Woodbury, Borradaile, Kaufman, Plumb, Savage, Gillette, Gilman, Stanley, Amberg, Bauer and Dr. French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Bill from Bastian Bros. for block and photo received. On motion the bill was ordered paid.

The coin committee reported the following coins purchased with funds donated by three members: Silver denarii of Augustus; bronze of Nero; tetradrachms of Ptolemy (2), Alexander; staters of Corinth (2), Dyracchium and Tarentum, and a gold solidus of Julian the Apostate.

Member No. 8 donated the following coins: Bronzes of Galba, Agrippa (2), Hadrian, Alexander Pius (2), Claudius, Faustina, Sr., Sabina, Drusus, restored by Titus; denarii of Julia Mamea, Vespasian, Marcus Aurelius, Caracalla; Republic, denarii of Caecilia, Vibia, Crepusia, Scribonia and Julius Caesar; medal of Augustus; bronze of Ptolemy VIII, Alexander; potin coins of Nero and Poppaea, Nero, Augustus; staters of Corinth (2), Athens, Persia, Ambrasia, Sassanidae.

Meeting adjourned to June 17th, 1924.

After the meeting an auction of souvenir pennies was held.—PAUL M. LANGE, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—276th meeting at the Municipal Museum, June 17th, 1924, President Wm. F. Sunday in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Woodbury, Horner, Borradaile, Sunday, Savage, Gilman, Burling, Simmons, Lange, Bauer, Gillette, Amberg. Visitor: Mr. White.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Bauer: Medieval crowns, double crowns, Roman bronzes and gold, and about 100 Swiss cantonal coins, all in proof or uncirculated condition.

A letter was received from an out-of-town member regarding a medal. Referred to the Secretary for answer.

After the meeting Mr. Bauer brought up the matter of attending the A. N. A. convention, and several members declared their intention to go. Messrs. Bauer and Gillette entertained us for quite a time in relating some of their adventures in coin hunting on their recent European trip.—PAUL M. LANGE, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—The ninth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at the Dime Savings Bank, June 19, 1924. Members present: Messrs. Dworkowsky, Grinnell, Allen, Green, Hoare, Helfuch, Hutchinson, Heath, Manley, Powell, Pressland and Rapp.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Manley: \$3 bill, Tallahassee, Fla.; 5c. Mormon bill of Ransom and Peck.

Mr. Grinnell: German medal given by the Germans in 1916 to people who returned gold to the Government; U. S. silver dollars and half dollars; France and Belgium, 5-franc pieces.

Mr. Hoare: Baptismal dollar, 1701, of Sellerfeld, Harz; U. S. half cents.

Mr. Allen: Half cents, uncirculated, 1795.

Mr. William H. Smith, of Walkerville, Ontario, presented the club a collection of Canadian copper pieces for its collection. A vote of thanks was then extended to him by the members.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—The tenth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held on Thursday evening, July 3. Present were: Messrs. Dworkowsky, Green, Grinnell, Hoare, Helfuch, Hutchinson, Heath, Ingram, Kutukian, Manley, Pressland, Powell, Rapp, Reynolds and Stewart.

Exhibitions were as follows:

Mr. Hoare: Medal, bust Albert, Victoria, International Exhibition, Melbourne, Australia, 1851; Madonna thaler; Hungary, Maria Theresa; 75 reils,

Brazil, John VI, struck at Minas in 1821; medal, Victoria, bust, reverse, Sphinx; Four Brothers crown, Saxony, 1623; Papal medal, bust, Clement XI.

Mr. Grinnell: English shilling, Geo. III, 1787, uncirculated; half crown, William III, 1696; shilling, George I, 1723; shilling, proof, George IV, 1825; sixpence, George III, 1816, uncirculated; crown, George III, 1818, uncirculated.

Mr. Hutchinson: Nevada Dollar; first bronze, Paulina, of Rome.

Mr. Heath: Medals of Grant, Tennyson, Henry Irving, Robert E. Lee, Fred Douglas, etc.

Mr. Heath was the speaker of the evening, speaking on the early editions of *THE NUMISMATIST*, the first ten years of which he helped his father publish. He presented each member with an autographed copy of September, 1895, and to the club he gave several of the early copies. He also presented the club with a coin cabinet and a collection of medals left by his father, Dr. Heath, the founder of the A. N. A. Mr. Heath, although not a coin collector, has taken great interest in the Detroit Coin Club, and we are proud to have him as one of our members.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 106th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by the President at 8 P. M., May 28th at 57 Sanchez Street, San Francisco. The following members were present: Messrs. Brandon, Turrill, Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, Mohr, Rausch, Sherow and Hansen. Guest: Mr. Hartzberg.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President, in a few well-chosen words, made the members acquainted with the fact that Miss Twyman was no longer a member of the Society, owing to the fact that she had become the wife of our fellow-member, Mr. Louis Goodman. However Mrs. Goodman is going to remain an active member. The members present offered their congratulations and best wishes.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Sherow—Swedish klippe money, $\frac{1}{2}$ daler.

Mr. Goldsmith—Two World's Columbian Exposition medals, 1893.

Mr. Hansen—Medal commemorating the opening of the Philippine Mint, 1920.

On motion regularly made and seconded, Mr. B. Hertzberg was elected an active member of the Society.

The members discussed and voiced their disapproval of the proposed Harding $7\frac{1}{2}$ -cent piece. The sentiment of the Society was that a more fitting tribute could be paid by striking coins to his memory in the present denominations.

The regular business was followed by the auction of coins owned by Mr. L. P. Lowe, also several odd lots.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.—HARVEY L. HANSEN, Secretary, 535 Fairmount avenue, Oakland, Cal.

THE MILLED SILVER COINAGE OF ENGLAND.

On the death of Mary no change occurred in the denominations or in the size, and a few coins were issued in 1695. At this period the silver currency of the country was in a very bad condition, owing to the clipping of the hammered money which was still in circulation. However, in 1696 it was decided to withdraw all the hammered coins and issue a very large quantity of milled money in their place. To ease the pressure on the London mint and also to save the transport of bullion, several mints were established in the provinces (Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich and York). All denominations except crowns were struck at each mint in 1696 and 1697, when they closed down. As the dies were all made in London, we find similar busts and types at each mint.

Owing to this great recoinage, the coins struck after 1697 are for the most part rare, with perhaps the exception of 1700.

Between the first and third busts on the crowns and sixpences and possibly the shillings, a bust is found with the hair across the king's neck. It is probably a suggestion for a new bust that was rejected in favour of the third bust and only a few sixpences of 1697 with it on really found their

way into circulation. The variety of this bust with the deeper engraving on the hair found on the sixpence and crown in the British Museum may only be patterns.

A few of the later coins have roses or plumes on the reverse, denoting that the silver came from English and Welsh mines, respectively. There are also a few excessively rare pieces extant with a small plume under the King's bust.

There was little change in the coinage during the reign of Anne, the chief variation being the alteration of the shields on the reverse after the union with Scotland in 1707. Each denomination has two or three different busts, which only differ in small detail, easily distinguished by the curls on top of the head.

Many of the coins of the first two years are struck with the word VIGO under the bust, in commemoration of the capture in October, 1702, of Vigo and the Spanish galleons, from which was taken the silver of which the coins were struck. The plumes on other pieces show the silver was from the mines of Sir Humphrey Mackworth and Sir Carberry Price in Wales; and those with roses and plumes from silver supplied by the new "Company for smelting down lead with Pitcoale and Seacoale."—Spink's Numismatic Circular.

ORDER OF ST. PATRICK WILL BE ALLOWED TO DIE.

Since Ireland has recovered the home rule and legislative autonomy which she lost at the close of the eighteenth century, and as her legislative union with Great Britain has come to an end, it is only natural that the Order of St. Patrick, which was created 130 years ago for the avowed purpose of promoting and commemorating that union, should pass out of existence. Since the abolition of the post of Irish Viceroy, who was by virtue of his office the grand master of the order and intrusted with the investiture of the knights at Dublin Castle, it became clear that the order was doomed. It is not proposed to abolish it outright, but merely to allow it to die out with the demise of the existing score of knights. Thus the vacancy in its ranks left by the recent death of Lord Enniskillen will not be filled.

It has been an ill-omened order from the very outset and quite the reverse of popular with the people of Ireland. Curiously enough, there has always been a flaw in its constitution which some hold was sufficient to invalidate its existence. Thus, King George III in 1783 issued his royal warrant to the Earl of Temple, then Viceroy of Ireland, authorizing the latter to issue letters patent under the great seal of Ireland creating the Order of St. Patrick, to consist of the sovereign, the viceroy, as grand master, and sixteen knights, composed of members of the Irish peerage. Now the most diligent search has failed to discover the existence of any such letters patent. There is no record whatsoever of their having been issued by the Earl of Temple or any of his successors as Viceroy of Ireland under her great seal. In fact the Order of St. Patrick may be said to have existed for considerably over a hundred years without any of the letters patent necessary for its legal constitution, a unique condition.

Gorgeous insignia were ordered for the grand master of the order. The badge consisted of an imperial crown surmounting an Irish harp, both of diamonds, from which hangs the actual badge of the order, consisting of a gold medallion, encircled by a wreath of emerald shamrocks, and another one of blue enamel adorned with the motto in brilliants of the order, "Quis Separabit," encircling the cross of St. Patrick, surmounted with a shamrock, each leaf of which charged with imperial crown upon a field argent. The cross of St. Patrick is entirely composed of large rubies, while the shamrocks are all composed of emeralds, that in the center of the medallion being particularly large and valuable. This badge is worn suspended to a large gold chain composed of alternate roses and harps, interspersed with knots of gold, the roses and the harps being richly jeweled, while the same design in large diamonds, rubies and emeralds is reproduced on the star of the order worn on the left breast.

But that standard work, "Irish History and Irish Character," by the late Prof. Goldwin Smith, contains the following letter, in fac-simile, written by the first Duke of Wellington, who, as Sir Arthur Wellesley, was Secretary for Ireland from 1807 to 1809, before winning his peerages in the

Peninsular War and the Battle of Waterloo. He wrote as follows: "I have settled the business of the grand master of the Order of St. Patrick. He will have literally a copper collar and jewels. For they are of copper. W., the father of ———, embezzled the money which had been given him for the acquisition of the gold insignia and had them made of copper gilt instead."

There is no record of the copper gilt insignia of the grand master of the Order of St. Patrick ever having been superseded by real gold ones. But if on the authority of the great Duke of Wellington the gold was merely copper gilt, what guaranty is there that the diamonds, the rubies and the emeralds adorning the star and badge were not of paste?—New York Sun.

MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The presentation of the Franklin Medal, Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, July 15th, in London, by Charles P. Trevelyan, president of the Board of Education, in the absence of Prime Minister MacDonald, to Sir Ernest Rutherford, Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge University, in recognition of his researches in physics, is announced. The medal and a certificate of honorary membership were awarded to the distinguished scientist also. In presenting the medal Mr. Trevelyan stressed the distinction conferred upon the British scientist by a body of the standing of the Franklin Institute. He added that Sir Ernest was peculiarly fitted to be the recipient of the medal, for he was, without any doubt, the greatest experimentalist alive. Sir Ernest, who was born in New Zealand, is the second British scientist in three years to receive the Franklin award. The other was Sir J. J. Thompson, who was the recipient in 1922. J. deL.

COINAGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1924.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 7,706,000.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 11,870,000; Half Dollars (standard design), 2,177,920; Huguonot-Walloon, 142,080; Quarter Dollars, 12,432,000; Dimes, 60,080,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 53,618,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 114,152,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Peru—Silver, 4,482,196.

Venezuela—Silver, 4,450,000.

Nicaragua—Bronze, 700,000.

THE MAKING OF COUNTERFEIT COINS.

An ex-official of Scotland Yard, London, had this to say the other day of counterfeiters and counterfeiting:

There appears to be some fascination in the misapplied art, for no amount of punishment seems to deter a convicted coiner from returning to his moulds and batteries the very moment he is free.

The modern coiner takes a very high rank among intelligent criminals, and is as far removed from his forerunner of a few generations ago as an average man from an ape. But even today a few of the "baser" sort of coiners are almost equally primitive in their methods. Their batteries are crudely contrived out of domestic vessels, and the rest of their apparatus consists of plaster-of-paris and plumbago to make the moulds, a crucible, an iron spoon, a file or two, and a little grease. In fact, the whole of their equipment would be dear at half a crown. It is needless to say that they and their "snide pitchers"—the men employed to pass the spurious coins—are often "lagged."

The "superior" coiner, however, is a man of considerable intelligence,

who has often made an exhaustive study of metals and electro-plating, and can produce coins as perfect in appearance as any that are issued from the mint, and which satisfy all the ordinary tests of weight, and so on.

In fact, many of the coins they produce are actually made of silver, for it is possible to mould spurious coins of silver of the requisite fineness and yet make a profit of 100 per cent. on the manufacture. At this rate of profit the business is quite lucrative enough to compensate for a little risk, and naturally such coins, which are of full weight and of standard silver, are most difficult to detect.

The process of coining is really very simple, although it requires both delicacy and manipulative skill. An exact impression is taken of the coin to be copied, and a mould from plaster-of-paris. The molten metal is then poured into the mould through a small aperture in it. Any superfluous metal is filed away, and the part from which it is removed is most carefully milled.

The coins are now placed in a rack in a silver solution, in which they are soon covered with a coating of silver electrically deposited on them. To remove any suspicious newness they are covered with a mixture of grease and cigar-ash or lampblack.

To increase the deception, the coin which is copied is almost invariably old and worn, and the resultant copy, after undergoing the various doctoring process, has all the appearance of a dirty, half-obliterated coin of the days of Queen Victoria.

Probably none but an expert teller could detect these impostures, but the ordinary spurious coin made from pewter, antimony, lead, and similar base metals can almost invariably be detected by one of the following tests:

If on rubbing the coin with a moistened finger the bright metal appears under the worn and dirty surface, you may be sure the coin is counterfeit.

The practice of biting the coin, common to many people, is excellent, for the spurious coin is always "gritty" as distinguished from the smoothness of a genuine coin. Also, if you find that your suspicious coin will make a mark on a slate, you may be sure that there is good ground for your distrust.

SOUVENIR COINS AND STAMPS FOR KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Because King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is one of the greatest authorities in the world on stamps and coins, the Huguenot-Walloon-New Netherland Tercentenary Commission is presenting him, through Dr. John Baer Stoudt, its director, a sheet of one, two and five-cent commemorative stamps. Each sheet bears the signatures of Postmaster-General H. S. New, Assistant Postmaster General W. Irvin Glover, Superintendent of the Division of Stamps Michael L. Eidsness, Jr., and Dr. Stoudt, director of the commission.

In addition, he will be presented a Huguenot 50-cent piece struck by the Government to commemorate the coming of the Huguenots to America, the 300th anniversary of the founding of New York by Huguenots and Walloons under the Dutch West India Company, and the settlement of the Middle Atlantic States.

ESTHONIA TO HAVE A MINT.

The Esthonian Ministry of Finance has decided to establish a mint for the production of metal coins, and indicates its intention to purchase complete equipment abroad. Metal coins will be issued to the amount of 7,000,000 Esthonian marks, of which 6,000,000 will be in 1, 3 and 5 mark coins and 1,000,000 in 10-mark coins.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Kelvin Medal was presented July 10th, in London, to Elihu Thomson, of the United States, by the Kelvin Centenary Committee at the World Power Conference. Sir J. J. Thomson delivered the memorial oration.

J. deL.

And Now—

FROM SELLERS

I told you last month what Buyers think of my service. Here is what some "SELLERS" think of the successful results of my methods of Sale! These are just from my last two Sales:

"Your favor with remittance duly received and is O. K. and very satisfactory in every respect; in fact, better than I expected. I thank you very much for advertising my coins in such a good way and thank you for your trouble and hope to do much more business with you in the future."

SANDO MALICOCK, Los Angeles.

"Your check for proceeds from the sale of my coins has been received, and these proceeds are entirely satisfactory. Please accept my best thanks for your efforts in my behalf, which are greatly appreciated, and I shall not fail to recommend the fair, businesslike treatment you accorded me, should occasion arise."

THEO. SHILLING.

"Thank you for the check in payment in full for the coins and medals sold for me at your last sale. The results were better than I expected."

O. P. EKLUND.

"Check received. Everything entirely satisfactory. Many thanks and success to you."

DOUGLAS N. STARR.

"It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th, enclosing check covering the net amount realized on the coins which I submitted to you for sale."

"A few of the prices realized were disappointing, but this, of course, was perfectly natural; but, on the other hand, I wish to commend you for the good prices realized on most of the lots. I think you did exceptionally well."

"With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,"

(Signed) J. W. HAARER.



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AUCTION SALE NOTICE

My next Sale will be held in last part of September. Send in your consignments at once if you wish to put them in this Sale, which will be a good one.

In the last sale I sold the collection of George F. Brinkman, Yale, Michigan, and he writes as follows:

“I received your check for sale of coins O. K. I received a good Hundred Dollars more than I was looking for.”

Do not wait. Send in your consignments at once. Terms on application.

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Many Sample Rooms and Parlor Suites	\$7.00 up

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\$20.00 Clark, Gruber & Co., 1860, view of the Peak, V. F.	730.00
\$10.00 Same, very fine	75.00
\$10.00 1861, Clark & Co., practically uncirculated	35.00
\$10.00 Same, very good	20.00
\$2.50 Same, extremely fine	25.00
\$20.00 U. S. Assay Office, extremely fine to uncirculated...	35.00
\$20.00 Same, very good	27.00
\$20.00 Kellogg & Co., 1854, fine	28.50
\$10.00 Augustus Humbert, fine	25.00
\$5.00 1850, Utah, very good	35.00
\$5.00 Carolina, several varieties, fine to very fine. Each..	35.00
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